In one night, (September 21 to 22) between DA NANG and NHA TRANG

# VIETNAM

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# THE P.L.A.F. ATTACKED 120 TARGETS

among them 5 cities and provincial capitals, 12 urban centres and district towns and 7 airfields including those of Da Nang, Nuoc Man, Chu Lai and

Nha Irang

- 9 enemy battalions and 9 companies wiped out or decimated throughout South Wet Mam in 9 days (including 5 battalions and 6 companies in 6 days in the Jayr Minh sector).

  A battalion of Thai mercenaries completely de-
- stroyed East of Saigon.
- Nha Be oil complex at the gates of Saigon again nounded.

page 8

Up to September 25, 1968

3.188 U.S. aircraft were downed in North Viet Nam 23rd ANNIVERSARY OF NAM BO RESISTANCE DAY

# FOR INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM. ALL FOR OUR VICTORY OVER U.S. AGGRESSION!

(Excerpts from Nhan Dan's editorial, Sept. 23, 1968)

TWENTY three years ago, the gunfire of the Nam Bo (ex—Cochinchina) Resistance burst in the heart Resistance burst in the heart of Saigon-Cholon, touching off the sacred resistance of our people against the French colonialist aggressors and the U.S. interventionists.

U.S. intercentionists.

Throughout the past 23
years the people in the Southern part of our country
have been displaying their
iron will to light for the
independence and freedom of
the Fatherland and their
boundless loyally to the Independence oath made in the

(Excerpts from Noan Dan Den Declaration of Independent variety of the Provider In CAs Minh at the Ba Dish Minh at the Ba Dish Minh at the Ba Dish Square on the historic day of September 2nd 1,035; For in. September 2nd Ngo Dinh Diem fascist regime,

the South Vietnamese people again stood up in the concert-ed uprisings of 1050-1050 again stood up in the concert-ed uprisings of 1050-1050, satched over to the offensive against the U.S. aggression, against the U.S. aggression, unusuity developed their ali-round people's cur, foliage one after another all schemes have brought the anti-U.S. resistance for national salva-tion to the present stage of general offensives and sedir-light, the South Vietnames people have promoted to a high peak the noble redditions of unusual temperature and the con-tinuous production of the con-tinuous production of the con-tinuous production of the con-tinuous account of the con tionary action. As in the past war of resistance against the French colonialists, in the present light against the U.S. aggressors, despite innumerable hardships, they continue to light with the same pride and

(Continued page 2)

# A Victor's Smile



THIS is the picture of Vo Thi Thang, 23, a former student of the Gia Long Secondary School (Saigon) who on July 27,51968 put to death the tyrannical puppet district chief of Phu Lam. Sentenced by a U.S.—Saigon court to 20 years' hard labour. she challenged the verdict with a calm, proud smile that so strikingly reflected her undauntadness in face of the enemy.

Vo Thi Thang's smile pours scorn on all the unlawful, fascist trials conducted by the

U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in an attempt to intimidate the urban people o South Vietnam, more particularly the students and pupils. It is a forceful expression of the impetuous mettle of the townsfolk of South Viet Nam in their present widespread uprisings. On the other hand, it brings into bolder relief the isolation of the U.S. and puppets on their last legs. Her smile, full of optimism and confidence, spells out again that "the South Vietnamese people are winning and will win completely.

#### 'All Vietnamese Should Rise Up Together to Defend National Freedom and Independence'

States Saigon student Nguyen Van Chin at a bubbet bress conference

N an attempt to intimidate I N an attempt to intimidate the patriotic movement of students and pupils, the Thieu-Ky clique produced at a news conference in Saignon on September 17 three patriotic students whom they had illegally arrested in Cho Lon twelve days age to the cong. documents, according to Saigon reports.

The students were aged 16,

The students were aged 16, 23 and 24.
At the news conference, colonel Tran Van Hai, the puppet police chief, tried to misrepresent and discredit the patriotic movement of the students against the U.S. aggressors and their hench-

Far from being cowed, the accused strongly denounced American aggression and reaffirmed in unequivocal terms

their patriotic stand.

Nguyen Van Chin; 24, student of the Social Sciences Faculty of Van Hanh Univer-sity in Saigon, said: « I object to the presence of foreigners here and pressure from foreigners on our country. Viet Nam must regain her in-dependence and sovereignty. \* Nguyen Van Chin stressed, "The Americans are here for

their own interests, not for those of Viet Nam. Viet Nam must settle their affairs them-

Asked if he thought " Asked if he thought "the North was invading the South", Nguyen Van Chin said: 1 do not make any difference between the North and the South. When the country is in danger, all Vietnamese should "rise up together to defend national freedom and, independences. Says Nguyen Van Tien at Resistance anniversary meeting

a seething atmosphere inspired by victories won in both North and South Viet Nam, a solemn meeting commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the outbreak of resistance in Nam Bo (September 23, 1945) was jointly held in Hanoi by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front. the Permanent Representation the North of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Hanoi Committee of the Fatherland

Opening the meeting, Com-rade Hoang Quoc Viet, mem-ber of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, said:

"Commemorating the outbreak of resistance in Nam Bo 23 years ago, we think of our Southern kith-and-kin with southern kith-and-kin with boundless pride, love and confidence. We warmly hail the resounding exploits of the people and armed forces of the heroic South, and will remember for ever the great contribution of our compatriots to the common revolutionary cause of the entire nation.

"We feel great enthusiasm seeing that in the midst of tough and fierce fighting North-South solidarity has always been increasingly consolidated and strongly d and strongly Right from the first days of the resistance in Nam Bo, from the capital Hanoi and other places in the North, many units of volunteer combatants went South to light side by side with the people and fighters there to check the advance of the enemy. During the whole course of the former resistan-During the whole ce against the French coloni alists, as in the present resistance against the American imperialist aggressors, the Northern people always share difficulties and hardships swith their kindred South. And from the day the mely important and all-sided American aggressors launched theirwar of destruction against the North in the hope of isolat-ing the revolution in the South the 31 million Vietnamese all over the country have felt even bitterer hatred for the aggressors, further strengthen-ed their solidarity and their resolve to defeat the imperiaresolve to defeat the imperia-lists. Learning from and emulating the Southern peo-ple and armed forces, the Northern people have been "Our compatriots in the

great rear towards the great Mr Nguyen Van Tien, head of the Permanent Represen-tation in the North of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation then took

stepping up both production and combat and striving to

fulfil their obligations as the

Ho Chi Minh on September 2,1945, the French coloni-alists, with the support of the British and American imperialists, staged a come-back in Nam Bo, scheming to reconquer our country and rob our people of the inde-pendence and freedom they had just wrested back.

With sticks, spears and sharpened bamboo stakes, inspired by their great patriotism, our Nam Bo compatriots stood up to a professional army of aggres-sion armed with modern weapons, and smashed e dream of the aggressive thought they could swallow up our country within a

"Tempered in that first

resistance, deeply imbued with the spirit of independence and freedom, the people of the South could not tolerate that the American aggressors and their valets imple on our land and stroy our country's independence, freedom and terri-torial integrity. That is why, holding high the spirit of the Nam Bo resistance, they rose up in "earth-shaking simul-taneous insurrections" and ous insurrections" opened a new era in our people's resistance against American aggression, for national salvation. Under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the people of the South have foiled all perfisouth have foiled all perfi-dious neo-colonialist policies of the American imperialists, defeated their special war, and taken an important step in defeating the limited war in defeating the limited war launched by over 1,200,000 American, puppet and satellite aggressive troops. Since early spring this year in particular, the people and armed forces of the South have launched relentless attacks and staged simultaneous uprisings, scored re-peated, unprecedented, extre-

Mr Nguyen Van Tien evoked in moving terms the bload-sealed ties linking North and South and the close solidarity of the people of both zones in the resistance against American aggression, for national salvation. He stressed:

North are overcoming all difficulties and obstacles caused by natural calamities and enemy actions, courageously going ahead with production work and combat luties, resolved to build and defend the North-the firm revolutionary base for the whole country—and are doing their utmost to fulfil sation in the North of the South Viet Nam National Viet Nam Nam Boand the indominal Nam Boand the indominable tradition of our Southern compatriols. He said:

"Teenty-three years ago, following the proclamation of independence by President of independence by President of our popie's tradition of our popie's tradition of our popie's tradition of the popie's tradition of the proclamation of our popie's tradition of our popie's tradition of the proclamation of our popie's tradition of the proclamation of our popie's tradition of the proclamation of the proclamation of our popie's tradition of the proclamation of the proclamat

generation succeeding genera-tion, with their minds set on independence, freedom and unity for the Fatherland. In unity for the Fatherland. In both wars of resistance, relying mainly on their own strength, the people of South Viet Nam fight while building their struggle against foreign aggression: wherever foreign gression: wherever foreign aggressors are found on Viet Nam soil, our entire nation will stand up and, exercising their sacred right forces and summing up exper-iences, and supply splendid illustrations of our people's self-reliance and creativeness. self-defence, fight against self-retiance and creativeness.
Our southern compatriots constantly display a fervid recolutionary spirit, firmly and
relentlessly keep up the offensive, evince a high degree of
initiative and create for themthe common enemy to safeguard the fatherland's independence, freedom and

territorial integrity". Finally, Mr. Nguyen Van Tien pointed out : "For the country's inde

pendence and freedom, however fierce the war may grow, whatever sacrifices grow, whatever sacrifices and hardships may have to be endured, the people of the South will resolutely carry into effect the appeal launched by the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberties. for Liberation on July 20 this year: "So long as the American imperialists do not put an end to their war of aggression against South Viet Nam, withdraw all American and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, dismantle all American military bases in South Viet Nam, and leave the South Vietnamese people to settle South Vietnamese internal affairs without any foreign interference, the people of South Viet Nam will fight on arms in hand until final victory ".

(Continued from page 1) battered everywhere, and is expecting thunder blows in any place and at any time. self-confidence, defying all sa-crifices, those in the rear succeeding the ones that have fallen on the field of honour,

In their blind alley, the U.S. aggressors have shown utter obduracy and cruelty. They are obduracy and cruelty. Hey are frantically stepping up the war of aggression, committing heinous crimes on both zones of Viet Nam. But the their stubbornness and frenzy only accelerate their doom. All over acceptate their acom. All over South Viet Nam a general, all-round mobilisation is tak-ing place with a view to stepping up further the waves of generalized offensives and of generalized offensiv widespread uprisings.

MARKING the anniversary of the Nam Bo
Resistance in a triumphant mood, our people
as one man are dashing
forward in the flush of forward in the flush of victory, a3 years ago, the North Viel Nam armed force and people already did everything in their power to assist the fight of consisting the French colonialists. The Fraternal lie is today stronger than ever. We pladge to compativiots in the South that carriving out President that the Carriving out President that carrying out President Ho Chi Minh's teaching the army and people in the North will and people in the North will 
"constantly remain vigilant, 
fight with bravery, emulate 
one another to boost production, defeat the enemy's 
war of destruction, stand 
ready to foil all their new war escalations and whole-heartedly assist our kindred southern compatriots, thereby fulfilling their task as the great rear toward the great front".

the U.S. aggressors are blindly heading toward the abyss of failure. They are at the end of their tether. Their situation is hopeless. The highly successful attacks by the People's Liberation Armed Forces since the begin-For independence and treedom, our 31-million strong people are determined to fight and to win!

are in no position to withstand are in no position to withstand the avalanche-like onset of the patriotic forces and people.

The army of aggression is being the U.S. aggressors!

# NE of the main causes which account for the quick development of education in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in both quantity and quality is the use of the Vietnamese language as teaching medium in the schools, from general education schools up to Universities. TWO ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

OR a long time Vietnamese was spoken in the whole of the country, from North to South. It was a rich and beautiful language It was a rich and beautiful language which was embodied in an original national literature, full of militancy and humanism. It has had its own script: nom formerly, then quoe ngu. Through centuries of their domination over Viet Nam, the Chinese feudalists dreamed of assimilating our nation: one of their most wicked

THE NORTH - GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIALIST EDUCATION

By NGUYEN VAN HUYEN Minister of Education

ing in Honolulu to devise means to step up the aggression of Vict Nam (Feb. 1966), Frime Minister Pham Van Dong had a talk with a number of writers, journalists, teachers and research workers on literature and discussed with them how best to

preserve the purity of the Viet-

President Ho Chi Minh has been

President Ho Chi Minh has been playing a very great role in the build-ing and developing of the national language. His written or spoken style is simple, clear, concise and accurate. He often criticized clumsy writing

He often criticized clumay writing and speech and the unnecessary use of words borrowed from foreign languages. He always asys: "We must gauge. He always asys: "We must language, an age-old and valuable national legacy. We must treasure its purity as we do our sight. In no cases should we express in a foreign tongue anything which can be said in the Vietnamese language."

PROCESS OF THE USE OF

THE VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE IN GENERAL AND HIGHER

EDUCATION

THE Party's giving prominence to the national language dated back as early as 1940 through the activities of the Association for the Dissemination of Quoc Ngu and

the compilation and publication of books on philosophical and scientific subjects written in Vietnamese. But

namese language.

schemes was to ignore the role of the Vietnamese language so as to stamp out the awakening of national ousness. That is why Vietnamconsciousness. That is why Victnamese had pratically never been recognized as the official language of the State. What was painful and ironical for the Victnamese people was that under the French regime, Victnamese children were forced to learn Victnamese history and literature in French, like all other subjects. Victnamese became a foreign language for Vietnamese students – and a second language at that, ranking after English, German or Spanish. siter. English, German or Spanish, The Vietnames feudal and bourgeois classes joined hands with the foreign ulers in scorning the national lan-guage, regarding the mon script as vulgar' and the spoken Vietnamese language as a parlance of the mob, catched "pople only by undered scatched" pople only by undered scatched "pople only by undered under their control, the Signo pup-pet administration forced the use of foreign languages as teaching media

foreign languages as teaching media in higher schools. This is a clear manifestation of their scorn for the

Vietnamese language.

In contrast with the feudal or im-In contrast with the feudal or im-perialist rulers and their henchmen, the Vietnamese people held their language in high respect. Not only did they continue to speak it and to defend it against schemes for assimidefend it against schemes for assimi-lation, but they also tried to enrich it with a number of foreign duly "vietnamized" words. In literary works written in the national language, they gave full expression to their thoughts, feelings, aspirations and dreams.

The Indochinese Communist Party in former days and the Viet Nam Workers' Party at present have played an extremely important role in the development of the national in the development of the national language. Right from the birth of the Party (1930), all directives, resolutions, pamphlets, appeals issued by the Party have been written in Viernamese, and political thoughts based to the propular masses. During the period of the Viet Minin front (1941-1945), a Cultural Association for National Salvation was set up with a view to giving a greater impulse to the priced front. In 1943, the Party's cried front. In 1943, the Party's s'traggle on the cultural and ideolo-gical front. In 1943, the Party's Cultural Programme put forth the three principles: "Nation-Science three principles: "Nation-Science Vietnam's cultural development. After the victory of the August 1945 Revolution, the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam decided that the Vietnamese language should be used in all fields—social,

In general education schools, the use of the Vietnamese language as a teaching medium has helped shorten the training time. In learning in their own mother tongue, the school-children realize more and more THE VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE: AN EFFICIENT INSTRUMENT FOR BUILDING A NATIONAL. clearly its quintessence in its dual qualities:richness and beauty.Premie Pham Van Dong has said, "Ou mother tongue is very rich due to the multi-faceted life, the rich ideothe multi-faceted life, the rich ideo-logical and sentimental life of our people. It is rich thanks to the long-standing and diverse struggle experiences: class struggle, social political, economic, military, artis-tic..., in the teaching in shoods, including Universities and vocational struggle, struggle against Nature, struggle against Nature, struggle against foreign aggression.— experiences accumulated throughout the 4,000 years of the history of building and defence of the country. Our Vietnamese language reflects the shaping of Vietnamese society, of the Vietnamese nation, of the small schools, as well as in the carrying out of the cultural revolution in out of the cultural revolution in which the national script and literature should be widely popularized. As the war of resistance to the French colonialists was raging. Secretary General of the Party, in a Congress held in the Viet Bas in the Congress held in the Viet Bas in the Congress held in the New Horney of the Vanguard Party, his well-known greech on "Marxism and the problem inspired great faith in the Viet-names language and the national culture. In the midst of the present ensistance war to U.S. aggression culture in those which we have been considered in the problem in the control of the present of the p community (villages, hamlets, relatives, families) and of the great comwes, indinesy and of the great community (nation, state). Our mother tongue is also very beautiful. It is as needless to describe its beauty as to depict the beauty of light, of nature. As Vietnamese, we feel and appreciate quite unsophisticatedly the beauty of our mother tongue, the language of the masses, the

deological and cultural revolution.

The more the Vietnamese school-children grasp the richness and beauty of the Vietnamese language, the more they love their country and the greater their national pride grows and consequently the higher their resolve to fight for the in-dependence, freedom and reunification of the Fatherland.

Learning in Vietnamese, the Vietnamese school-children not only find their patriotism further enhan-ced but also are able to quickly grasp and better and accurately understand scientific, technical, literary and artistic matters.

The Vietnamese language, moreover, helps carry out successfully the "bring education to the masses" guiding principle. Nowadays, all villages in North Viet Nam have their own primary schools, four-fifths of the villages have element-ary schools and all districts have secondary schools. Apart from the 3.7 million general education schoolchildren and 1.2 million infant-class and pre-school children, more than one million adults are regularly attending complementary education classes. If Vietnamese had not been used as medium it would not have been possible for one out of every three persons among our people, who are fighting a tough resistance war and at the same time engaged in raising production, to

In higher education institutions, In higher education institutions, the situation is not so favourable as it is in general education. After the triumph of the August 1945 Revolution, a number of top-flight intellectuals, though national-minded, was still more or less influenced by still more or less influenced by bourgeois or imperialist concepts and thus still doubted the possibility of using Victnamese as a medium in higher education. These people agreed that the Vietnamese language was rich in tonality and rhythm. and fully capable of expressing the most sophisticated sentiments and painting the multifaceted life. painting the multifaceted life. However, by way of excuse, they alleged that the Vietnamese language lacked words dealing with advanced economic and industrial life or was short of necessary words expressing abstract notions, that scientific books or magazines in Vietnamese were still very inade quate and that Vietnamese diction aries or gramatical books were still not available. They wanted to

(Continued base 7)

### Paris Talks' 23rd Session

ning of September prove bey doubt that the U.S. aggress

aggressors

THE guafire of the current

general offensives and widespread uprisings on the big frontline is the glorious

the oig frontline is the glorious continuation of the gunfire that once resounded in the Nam Bo Resistance. The pre-sent offensive and strong and winning position of the South

winning position of the South Viet Nam people are the cul-mination of the offensive mood

and the determination to win of the Nam Bo Resitance and of the Viet Nam revolution.

Stepping in the ruts of the French colonialist aggressors, the U.S. aggressors are blindly

THE 23rd session of the official conversations between the representative of the D.R.V.N. governtive of the D.R.V.N. govern-ment and that of the U.S. government took place in Paris on September 25, 1958.

Taking first the floor, Minister of State Xuan Thuy recalled the process of the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and exposed the role of th Saigon administration U.S. lackey. He said that the administration as a so-called "elections" held, and "constitution" approved, under the guns and bayonets of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, are illegal and invalid and invalid.

He also highlighted the quick development and growth of the National Front for Liberation, authentic represen-tative of the South Vietnamese

people.
Under the leardership of
the N.F.L., he said, the South
Viet Nam People's Liberation
Armed Forces have rapidly
any which loss a powerful ar
any which loss a powerful ar
any which into a powerful and
attacks on the U.S. and puptetroops in both the towns
and countryside. The N.F.L.'s
Political Program fully meet
the aspirations of the people
the aspirations of the people
the South Vietnamese. ing the South Victnamese people the way toward inde-pendence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity and

the peaceful reunification of the country.

Rejecting a previous U.S. demand that the D.R.V.N. "give reason to believe that there would be a de-escalation of the fighting" before the U.S. ends its bombing, the U.S. ends its bombing, the D.R.V.N. representative pointed out that is was but another version of the claim for "reciprocity" and for a ransom for an end to the

U.S. aggression.

ZiHe declared: "If the United States really wants a peaceful settlement of the Viet.

Nam problem, it must renounce its policy of aggresnounce its policy of aggresto the policy of aggression of the policy

to the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy

to the policy of the and discuss with the Front matters related to South Viet matters related to South Viet
Nam. First at all, it must
immediately and unconditionally stop its bombings
and all other acts of war on
the whole territory of the
Democratic Republic of Viet
Nam so that other questions
of interest to both parties
can be discussed."

Speaking next, U.S. representative Averell Harriman again tried to justify the U.S. policy of aggression in Viet

Nam and gloss over the servile nam and gloss over the servile and traitorous nature of the Saigon puppet administration. Garbling the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, he asserted that the so-called "Republic of Viet Nam" was "Republic of Viet Nam" was a "reality" and was "so-vereign", and that the U.S. was "fully entitled" to respond to the call of that administration. As regards the legitimate demand of the people of Viet Nam and the rest ple of Viet Nam and the rest of the world, including the American people, that the U.S. must stop uncondition-ally its bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., he kept eluding

WITH cogent arguments, Mr Xuan Thuy dis-missed Mr Harriman's claim that "the Saigon ad-ministration is a reality": "Yes" he said, "Indeed it is, but an extremely odious and dirty reality! That puppet and dirty reality: That paper administration has been cre-ated by the U.S. to further the U.S. nee-colonialist policy

the U.S. neo-colonialist policy in South Viet Nam."

Disposing of the U.S. exhortation to "move seriously toward peace", the Vietnamese envoy said: "To show that it means business, the United States must, first of all, unconditionally stop its onlited States must, first of all, unconditionally stop its bombing and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V. N."

### A DEVOTED INFANT CLASS TEACHER

N GUYEN THI THANH NGHI ran into trouble immediately after she took charge of the infant class of the farming coop X in Vinh Linh on this side of the demilitarized zone. Her mother was anything but happy at her new job because, the old lady reasoned, teaching children is a hard job that more often than readily invites complaints from their parents But seeing the girl's zeal, she could no but comply with her will, Things were going smoothly when U.S. planes began raiding Vinh Linh. Most parents stopped sending their children to the Standing before the empty class and

it was only after the victory of the August 1945 Revolution that the Victnamese language conquered the place it deserved; it become the official language of the State and in facing the reproving look of her mo-ther at home, Nguyen Thi Thanh Nghi Immediately after the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, President Ho Chi Minh called felt very unhappy. But, she said to herself, «As the resistance to the Yankees is bound to be long, what will on the people to struggle against ignorance, while fighting against famine and foreign invasion. The Vietnamese language and its script, the Quoc Ngu, served as efficient instruments to wipe out illiteracy become of the children's education if we stop the teaching after a few bombs are dropped? She set herself to keep the class going. At night she prepared the lessons and made toys for the kids and twice a day she came to the class very punctually, tidied up the room, and to raise the people's cultural standard. While after 80 years of "civilization" by the French coloweeded the school-yard and planted some more flower plants, making the class more attractive than ever. Not once did she cut down class time, nalists, only 5% of population were able to read and write, under the leadership of the Party it took only 20 years not only to eradicate illiteracy among the great majority of the people but also to raise the cultural standard of workers, colleconce did she cut down class time, though on some days there remained, only ten, five and even three pupils. She asked the young men and women in the village to build more air-raid shelters for the children and went to the president of the local women's tive peasants and cadres to the first-level (primary), second-level (elemen-tary), third-level (secondary) and even the president of the local women's organization to discuss how to prevail upon the mothers to send their children back. Then she went from house to house, from field to field, trying to bring the parents round. First she went alone, later she took two children tary), third-level (secondary) and even university education level. The gradual raising of the people's cultural standard has helped driving forth the three revolutions now in full awing in North Vietnam: the revolution in production relations, the technical revolution and the along. While she talked to the parents, the two children persuaded their friends to come back to the class.

Day by day, her class filled up again. Nghi was overjoyed but she could not help feeling worried at the same time, fearing that in case of an air raid she could not by herself take all the hids to shelter. She spoke about it with the Coop Party Secretary who advised her to split the class into discount of the company of the class in the cla all the kids to shelter. She stoke about for her own class a few things and asked the co-op members for the rest Soon some brought a few wooden planks, others some logs, and those who knew the carpentry lent a helping hand. In a few days, the class was again adequately furnished.

Nghi also invented many new games right asso invested many new games to train the children to cope with emergencies. For instance, the "slope climbing" helped the kids get in and out of the air-raid shelters quickly. Bamboo-pole walks" helped them cross easily the bamboo bridges over crots easily the bamboo bridges over the communication trenches. In the class some fainthearted children paled with fare whenever they hand the roar of jet planes. So Nghi took as past to quiette them and also to teach them how to distinguish between the sound of an in-coming plane and that of an out-going one. She also succeeded in encouraging them to beth succeed-ing the past of the control of the con-not. In the end, they got over their fright.

The mothers in village X. hold Nghi in high esteem. "She loves our little ones more than herself", they com-

# Doai (Nghe An Province) diocese area) turned into rubble by U.S. bombs



The cathedral before...



... and after the July 1968 U.S. raids.



In the cathedral, only this inscription was left; "Omnis terra adoret te et psallat tibi" (Earth adores thee and everything praises thee).



The great seminary...



... and the small seminary after the bombings.

THE communique said that excluding the enemy losses caused by artillery shellings and not yet tabulated, in the period from August 18 to September 21, the P.L.A.F. killed, wounded or captured 14,000 enemy troops including 10,000 G.Ls. ont 15 battalions comprising 14 U.S. and one puppet battalions, and 43 companies com-posed of 28 U.S. and 15 puppet companies. In addition, two American battalions and five puppet battalions were heavi-ly decimated.

The P.L.A.F. also destroyed 1,355 military vehicles including 835 armoured cars, 138 big guns and mortars, shot down 85 aircraft and sank 10 combat launches.

MANY-SIDED SUCCESSES THUS, within five

weeks, the army and people in Tay Ninh completely knocked out of action an over strength brigade of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division, wiping out a number of American troops ognivalent to the actual combat force of a U.S. infantry division in the field. In terms of units, they wiped out a number of U.S. battalions greater than the total number battalions making up a U.S. infantry division. number of armoured cars destroyed equalled the total of armoured cars of a U.S. mo torized infantry division, and that of big guns destroyed also surpassed the amount of artillery pieces at the dispo-sal of a U.S. infantry division. The army and people in Tay Ninh also wiped out or heavily decimated many units of the general reserve and special force s of the puppet army. Of the 10 battalions of the general reserve force and regular force of the puppet army dispatched to Tay Ninh, 6 battalions were either wip ed out or heavily depleted.

2. In co-ordination with military actions, hundreds of thousands of people of various nationalities and religiou country rose up and took to the streets to stage a resolute struggle against the enemy. Several rallies drew thousands of people and several political demonstrations were join-ed in by tens of thousands of people to denounce the crimes committed by the U.S. and its lackeys.

The Tay Ninh people have reconquered their right to be masters, at varying degree, of their own destiny in scores of villages and hamlets with an aggregate population of hundreds of thousands.

3. The campaign of political agitation among puppet troops was very active. Hundreds of families of puppet offi-cers and soldiers were given briefs on the N.F.L. policy, and many of them volunteered to talk their dear ones out of the puppet ranks. This more than 1,000 troops or personnel of the puppet administration.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

THE People's Liberation
Armed Forces and
people completely
held the initiative in hitting the enemy hard and continually in all parts of the prov-ince, forcing him into actions of their own choice. They inflicted on the enemy heavy losses averaging daily 400 men killed or wounded, nearly 40 military vehicles and 4 heavy guns destroyed, and 2 planes shot down.

2. All the three categories of armed forces - regulars, regional forces and guerillashave recorded glorious victories. The main force units launched big attacks on the American fire support and combat bases and big units of the enemy moving along communication lines, wiping out whole battalions and companies of U.S. or puppet

ON TAY NINH FRONT

In Five Weeks (from August 18 to September 21), F.L.A.F. Violent and Relentless Attacks and Local People's Sweeping Uprisings Inflicted Considerable Losses on U.S.-puppet.

3. The P.L.A.P.

ved devastating for both

U.S. and puppet troops, and

for both their manpower and war means. The main forces of the enemy defending

of the enemy defending Saigon, namely the U.S. 25th

Division and the puppet

General Reserve, got parti-

cularly violent blows. The

puppet commandos, organ-ized, equipped, trained and

commanded by the U.S. to sabotage the revolutionary

bases and carry out harassing

activities against Cambodia, lost 8 of their 30 companies based in Tay Ninh.

4. The communique then mentioned the people's political actions which were closely co-ordinated with the P.L.A.P. military attacks and were disastrous for the U.S.-puppets, seriously agrayating their passivity and

U.S.-puppets, seriously ag-gravating their passivity and

onsiderably weakening their

On an average, one enemy company wiped out, one batallion put out of action or decimated every day.

> Excerbts from September 23, 1968 communique of Tay Ninh Front's P.L.A.F. Command

While the U.S. troops were coping with the big unit attacks on the outer peri-metre, smaller units of the P.I.A.F. like sharp dagger points, penetrated deep the rear of the enemy co-ordinated annihilation actions with the regional forces and guerillas.

The splendid teamwork between the liberation forces and the troops of the Caodaist Major Huynh Thanh Mung was also a factor of the victories in Tay Ninh.

The PIAF have made spectacular progress in the mounting of ambushes and surprise attacks as well as in the assaulting of armour columns and the fighting against enemy planes. Almost all the 80-odd enemy planes grounded in the period under review were shot down while raiding the heavily populated areas or flying cover for ground troops. Many F.4s were downed on the spot.

The enemy received reperiod in the same place or on the same section of road. Thus within 5 days, the P.L.A.F. in Cha La fought 2 battles, wiping out two mixed battalions and one artillery battalion of the U.S. totalling 1,150 men, destroy-ing 300 military vehicles and

31 heavy guns. Within less 5. In the course of 5 weeks, U.S. and puppet troops, either garrisoned in than 4 weeks, they attacked four times the Tra Phi base, wiping out 3 mixed battalions the province or coming as the enemy and 5 U.S. reinforcements from companies totalling places, were hard hit and men, and destroying lost all combat initiative. military vehicles and Troop units dispatched by the enemy to fill the breaches heavy guns. Between Sep-tember 10 and September 19, the P.L.A.F. launched 4 on his defence lines were wiped out by the P.L.A.F., surprise attacks against U.S. positions in Ben Cui, knock in some places even 4 or 5 times running. ing down nearly 1,100 G.I.s,

The morale of enemy troops, both U.S. and puppet, has sunk lower and lower the communique said. Not rare were the cases of enemy units refusing the battle or leaving in the lurch their mates, or abandoning on the field their dead and their armoured cars so as to flee quicker Many U.S. and puppet troops, either sur-rendered to, or were captured by, the P.L.A.F.

In conclusion, the commu-nique stressed:
"Our victories in Tay Ninh together with the fresh victories of our army people throughout South Vict Nam have created more favourable conditions for our army and people to dash forward and defeat the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen completely.'

# U.S. HITS AT NORTH VIET NAM FOOD PRODUCTION

SINCE Johnson announced ing to weather conditions. In "limited bombing" of the decrease. North Viet Nam on March 31 last, the U.S. has been concentrating air bombings and strafings on populated centres and agricultural areas from Thanh Hoa to the demilitarized zone. These attacks have increased 3 times and the amount of bombs and shells more than 7 times compared with the first three months of this

The U.S. aggressors' carefully planned raids on farming areas indicate their vicious scheme to deny food to the Vietnamese people.

1. SYSTEMATIC DESTRUC-TION OF WATER CONSERVANCY WORKS

O hurt food production most in hitting at water conservancy works, U.S. planes selected targets accord-

lune, when water was badly needed in the fields for the growth of rice and vegetables, they centered their attacks on dams, pumping stations, sluices, canals or they struck at sea dykes to let salt water

Over 300 sorties were flown against 17 dams. Cam Ly for instance, servicing tens of thousands of hectares of land in 2 districts of Quang Binh, was raided 30 times.

The 2 large pumping stations of Linh Cam and Thach Lam, Ha Tinh province, were constantly under fire. In April and May, Linh Cam station was attacked 28 times.

Besides, 12 canals, 15 canal networks and 3 networks of sea dykes were also assaulted. On June 13, U.S. planes dumped bombs on Truc Ly dyke, Quang Binh province, and salt water flowing in through the breaches ruined tens of hectares of ricefield.

In the rains from July to September, they launched more than 200 attacks against dykes, destroying 50 dyke

On June 13, 14 and 18, 120 demolition bombs were dropped over 7 dyke sections of the La river in Ha Tinh. In July, 4 dyke sections along the Gianh river were hit, 2 of them 7 times and were heavily damaged: 30,000 cubic metres of earth were blasted away. On August 17, 6 F-4s set on 2 dyke sections of the Lam river in Nghe An and seriously damaged the dyke. Then when the people were repairing it, the planes came in again and released 60 demolition and blast bombs,

killing 2 and wounding 28

Recently, on September 9, taking advantage of the storm, 2 U.S. planes dropped 8 demolition bombs and fired 4 rounds of rockets on a dyke section of the Lam river, blasting off 800 cubic metres of earth. Four hours later, they came back for another strike with io demolition bombs on Hung Chau dyke. same river, blowing off 400 cubic metres of earth, killing 2 people who were repairing the project.

2. ATTACKS ON FOOD-PRODUCING MANPOWER, LAND AND MEANS AND FOOD RESERVES

LL the 23 villages of Vinh Linh area, 122 out of 131 villages of

Quang Binh province, 214 out of 254 villages of Ha Tinh province, 280 out of 426 villages of Nobe An province have been targets to continuous attacks with a high concentration of bombs and shells. In July and August, they received a daily average of 2,000 demolition bombs and 70 CBUs which destroyed houses, domestic animals, farming implements, seeds, vegetable plots, fruit trees, killing or wounding many civilians.

B.52 strategic bombers launched fierce attacks against Vinh Linh, destroying large areas. In the past 5 months, 670 B.52 carpet bombings have been carried out against 22 villages with 20,000 tons of bombs, killing wounding hundreds of

people, destroying thousands of houses and a great amount of food and vegetables.

State farms and agricultural cooperatives, research centres and centres for technical training and organization of food production have been subject to round - the - clock raids. U.S. planes and warships bombarded 7 state farms and over 400 agricultural co-ops; all agricultural co-ops in Vinh Linh area have been destroyed by U.S. bombs and shells.

When rice and maize were in ears, they were ruined by steel-pellet and demolition bombs. In April and May, over 2,000 hectares of rice and vegetables in Quang Binh were devastaded by thousands of steel-pellet and demolition bombs. In Thanh Lang alone

hectares of maize were attacked by such bombs. In the DMZ, about 1,000 hectares of ricefield belonging to

Vinh Tan, Vinh Giang, Vinh Thanh, Vinh Quang, Vinh Son were damaged beyond repair. In July alone, B.52s undertook 44 carpet-bombings with 10,000 tons of bombs against more than 300 hectares of ricecrops and vegetables. At harvest time, steel-

pellet and time bombs were dropped to intefere with the farmer's work. In June, at Bo Trach, Quang Binh, 1,000 hectares of ripening rice were littered with time-bombs. In Phu Kinh hamlet (Bo Trach) and Phu Hai hamlet (Dong Hoi) 80 time - demolition bombs and over 20,000 steelpellet bombs were showered on 40 hectares of rice with the

(west of Quang Binh), 100 aim of preventing the harvest. They also took advantage of the dry west wind from

Laos to napalm fields under rice. In July, many incendiary bombs were dropped on the ricefields in 6 villages in Quang Ninh, Le Thuy, Bo Trach, setting afire tens of hectares of crops.

After the harvest, as rice and potatoes were drying in the courtyards or already stored in barns, they were destroyed by demolition bombs and rockets.

In July and August, more than 400 agricultural coops were bombed and strafed and hosts of store houses, courtyards, etc... destroyed. In July, 163 agricultural coops came under attack; in August, this figure shot up to 252. On July 16, 68 demoli-

tion and blast bombs were rained on 3 agricultural co-ops in Nghe An, destroying 270 dwelling houses, the co-ops store houses and courtyards. On August 21, 4 co-ops in Ha Tinh were hit by 62 demolition bombs, 18 blast bombs, 4 C.U.B.s: 150 houses were burned down much property and food was de-

3 - SYSTEMATIC MAS-SACRE OF DRAFT ANIMALS

N May 19, U.S. planes killed with 4 C.B.U.s 54 buffaloes and oxen Thanh Lang hamlet, Quang Binh province. On June 13, another 40 buffaloes and oxen fell to stell-pellet bombs in Hoa Lac hamlet. On August 29, they attacked the cattle in Minh Loc village. faloes and oxen grazing in 4 - SAVAGE ATTACKS

Ha Tinh province, with 8

C.B.U.s. rockets and zomm shells, killing over 100 buf-

AGAINST PEASANTS WORKING IN THE FIELD URING the harvesting

of the summer crops, U.S. planes released stell-pellet bombs and fired Shrikes missiles on ripening ricefields, killing or wounding dozens of people in Quang Binh and Vinh Linh in the midst of their work. On June 12 U.S. planes used 5 C.B.U.s, 20 demolition bombs and fired 4 missiles against 300 peasants who where har vesting rice or picking potatoes on the Minh Le field (Quang Binh) killing 6 and wounding 16. On May 17, U.S. guns directed by reconnaissance planes, pounded Liem Cong Dong field (Vinh Linh). killing 3 people who were

# WORLD SUPPORT TO OUR STRUGGLE

WE Vietnamese people, are fighting the greatest war of resistance sistance in our history. For the independence and freedom of our Fatherland in the interests of the socialist camp, of the oppressed nations and of the whole of progressive mankind, we are ing and inflicting defeats on the wickest foe in the scene of an all-out justice versus injustice, civilisation versus brutality fight. The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and progressive people all over the world are daily following the developments in Viet Nam with deep admiration for our compatriots and fighters and wholeheartedly assisting our people in their sacred resisance to U.S. aggression for national salvation

This appeal made on the occasion of the 20th of July 1968 by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, throws light on the great significance of the hard but extremely valiant struggle of the 31 million Vietnamese in both the North and the South against U.S. imperialist agression. It reflects a lively and multiform reality which can be seen daily and hourly in all parts of the world: mankind is giving wholehearted support to the Viet-namese people fighting against country, sharing the sorrows brought them by the U.S, aggressors and at the same time taking pride in the victories achieved so far by the Vietnamese people in their confrontation with some 1.2 million U.S., puppet and satellite troops armed to the

THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE IS BACKED BY MEN OF CONSCIENCE ROUND THE WORLD

HE international anti-U.S. and pro-Viet Nam mo-vement has now extend-ed beyond the limits of a ed beyond the limits of a nation or a continent; in the world has taken shape a people's front in support Viet Nam against U.S. imperialism, embracing not only many governments but also many peace and democratic organizations and attrata irrespective of religious strata irrespective of religious belief and colour of skin.

Apart from the governments of the Socialist countries, many governments of the newly-independent countries and some governments of the U.S. allies have raised their

The Swedish Foreign Minister once declared: "At pre-sent the viewpoint of the U.S. and that of Sweden on the Viet Nam question can-not be reconciled"

On September 1, 1966, in Phnom Penh, a city several hundred kilometres from the South Viet Nam battlefied, French President De Gaulle indirectly rejected the U.S. allegation about "aggression against South Viet Nam from the North" and confirmed that the struggle of the South Vietnamese people was a "national resistance".

Right in the United Nations, Right in the United Nations, U.S. prestige is on the wane. Every year, at the approach of the September session of the U.N. General Assembly; is seized with anxiety because of the growing number of your of 1967, the number of countries supporting U.S. policy on Viet. Nam dropped from 33 to 20

porting the Vietnamese peo-ple's anti-U.S. struggle went

International mass organ International mass organizations such as the World Council of Peace, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Fe deration, etc,.. and many continental organizations such as the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Tri-continental People's Soli-darity Organization, etc... give warm support to Viet

Well-known intellectuals, scientists, philosophers, law-yers, professors, writers and journalists round the world are, in general, on the side of the Vietnamese people. The World Conference of Lawyers for Viet Nam which opened in Grenoble (France) on July 7, 1968 with the participation of 150 delegates from more than 40 countries of all 5 continents unanimously approved a statement asserting that the war waged by the U.S. in Viet Nam is an aggression, a crime against the indepen-dence and existence of the Vietnamese people" and maintaining that "the only means to restore the respect of international law is recognition by the world and first by the U.S. aggressors of the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people".

French writer Jean Paul Sartre (France), President of the Bertrand Russell Inter-national Tribunal, had this to say about the Vietnamese people: "Those men, women and children whom the most and children whom the most powerful nation on earth has been trying to bring to their knees through the use of the most criminal means, I see in their eyes neither fear nor discouragement, but must often anger and always

#### PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH CONGRATULATES SOVIET LEADERS AND PEOPLE ON SUCCESSFUL LUNAR FLIGHT

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

Comrade N. V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Comrade A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the

ON behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nem Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I am very Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I am very glad to extend te you and to the Soviet people, the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union my warmest congretalistins on the new Soviet Wonderful feat in flying the 'Zond-3' unmanned craft sround the moon and bring it safely back to earth.

Please convey to the Soviet scientists, engineers and workers who have contributed to this tremendous success our most cordial greetings. Hanoi, September 23, 1068

> With communist salutations HO CHI MINH

resolve that is not grim, but SUPPORT VIET NAM IN reasoned and reasonable, I could say wholly natural."

W. Burchett, an outstand-W. Burchett, an outstand-ing Australian journalist and author of the "Three Months with South Vietnamese guer-rillas" defied every hardship and travelled through the length and breadth of South Viet Nam to write articles describing the valiant strugg-le of the South Vietnamese people to the world. In this respect, we must mention also another name, Madeleine Riffand, a talented French Riffaud, a talented French
woman journalist who wrote
the book "Dans the Maquis
du Vietcong". In recent
years, the struggle of the
people of both North and
South Viet Nam has been a theme for many literary and art works. There are travel notes and reports extolling the steadfastness of the the steadfastness of the North Vietnamese people by Matsuoka and Matsumoto Seicho of Japan, Monika Warnenska of Poland and Mary McCarthy of the U.S.A. There are such famous films as "Sky and Earth" and "Seventeenth Parallel" by "Seventeenth Parallel" by the veteran film-maker Joris Ivens (Holland). Peter Weiss (Sweden) has released his meaty play "Thesis of Viet Nam."

In the newly-independent and capitalist countries, demonstrations, meetings and teach-ins have been held continously to oppose the U.S. and support Viet Nam, sometimes followed by attacks on U.S. embassies and U.S. information services. In many at first, have gradually deve-loped into nation-wide move-ments such as the "One-hundred - million -yen" movement in Japan, the "A-shipload-for-Viet Nam" movement in France, the "Support - heroic - Viet Nam-Frontline" movement in African countries, etc... Th working class in U.S. allied countries including Japan and Australia have boycotted

Support is being given to the Vietnamese peo-ple's struggle in varied forms. The socialist countries have been giving great economic and military aid to help Viet Nam defeat the U.S. aggressor completely and continue the building of socialism in the North. On Nov. 3, 1967, at a grand meeting held in commemoration of the 50th anni-versary of the Great October versary of the Great October Revolution, Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary General of the ., declared, "The Union is strongly resolved to give maximum aid and support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle for a just cause". Recently at a reception in honour of Le Thanh Nghi, head of the visiting D.R.V.N. Government economic delegation, ment economic delegation, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai stated, "China will do all in her power to support and assist the Vietnamese people in every respect to defeat the U.S. aggressor comple-tely."

ed to by the local youth and students. Of late, American servicemen, in increasing numbers, have said "No" to the unjust U.S. war in Viet Nam. These anti-war G.I's have won the approval and support right at home and abroad. The American

> who use napalm and phosphorous bombs against Vietnamese children. The people of America and the rest of the world will never forget the self-immolations by Norman Morisson and Mrs by Norman Morisson and Helga Herz who set noble examples of protest against U.S. authorities. In supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people many governments and mass organisations have stressed the necessity to settle the Viet Nam problem on the basis of the 4 points of the basis of the 4 points of the D.R.V.N. Government and the Political Programme of the N.F.L. Since the official conversations began in Paris between the representatives of the D.R.V.N. and U.S. Governments, thousands of from various parts of the world greeting Minister Xuan Thuy and expressing support for the legitimate demand of the D.R.V.N. Government for a U.S. uncon-ditional end to the bombing

> > WHY SUCH A SUPPORT? BECAUSE "it is in Viet Nam that the fate of the world is being decided, it is in the Vietnamese theatre that culture and civilisation on our globe is being decided. Our supreme stake is no other than the freedom and dignity

and all other acts of war on

the whole territory of the

(Resolution of the World Cultural Congress in Havana-January 1968).

#### assistance has indeed only been a trick to find outlet for American surplus goods With palliative effects of short duration, it has in no SAIGON'S 15 YEARS OF SUBSISTENCE ON U.S. AID

way contributed to the growth of Viet Nam's economy. U.S. aid does not consist of means of production such as factories or complexes of machines but only of con-sumers' goods and food. The Viet Nam administration has been selling these U.S. products to the people in order to finance its budget. Meanwhile, for the benefit of U.S. capitalist circles, the U.S. administration has been paying in dollars for surplus ing in dollars for surplus goods to be exported to Viet Nam.

Editor's note: In a long speech delivered last month at Lion Club in Saigon, Mac Donald, Head of U.S.O.M., boasted that U.S. aid had helped Saigon "stabilize eco-

nomy", "increase food pro-duction" etc... To bare the true nature of the so-called "U.S. economic and technical aid", instrument of U.S.

excerpts from an article pub-lished by Cong Luan, a Sai-

gon reactionary daily, which throws light on the sad plight of the economy in the occupied areas of South Viet Nam for the last 15 years.

OR over ten years now, Viet Nam (South Viet Nam - Editor) has failed

to develop an agricultural economy of her own. The fact

economy of her own. The fact is due not only to the anti-Vietcong war but essentially because Saigon's economy has been entirely dependent on U.S. aid. U.S. economic

the U.S. aggressor side by side with the Vietnamese people. Blood donation to South Viet Nam Liberation

fighters has become wide

In the U.S. in particular, the "beat-the-draft" and "draft-card-burning" move-ment has been widely respond-

people's anti-war movement has appealed even to children in the States: 12-year-old

Barbara Betler has struck

Barbara Betler has struck fear in the hearts of the top-dogs in the Pentagon with her verses exposing the crimes of the U.S. aggressors

spread in many countries.

mialism, we give below

In other words, U.S. economic aid is only a means of washington buys goods from American firms and sends them to the "recipient" country. Of course, if U.S. aid consisted of machines

As Premier Pham Van Dong stated in his Political Report to the 4th seasin of the D.R.V.N. National Assembly (3rd Legislature), "The in-ternational movement to oppose U.S. aggression and support Viet Nam is the

revolutionary struggle of our time which includes the revolutionary struggles waged by various social strata and nations to solve the problems of our time, namely peace, national independence, de-

macraory and socialism." In his recent National Day (Sept. 2) speech the Premier put it still more clearly, "The Viet Nam war helps

The Viet Nam war helps the world's peoples realize more deeply the nature of U.S. imperfalism which is aggressive and bellicose, is indulging in intervention and subversion everywhere, and is the most dangerous enemy of all nations. Consequently, as universal support to Viet Nami increases and broadens, it strengthem its links with the

strengthens its links with the

struggle of the people in each country for their fundamental

rights."

As far as the socialist camp is concerned, Viet Nam has been regarded as an outpost defending the great Socialist family and the other socialist countries have been considering themselves the rear of Viet Nam.

As regards the struggle of

As regards the struggle of the oppressed peoples for self-liberation and that against aggressive wars in defence of world peace, the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation plays an important part. The Political Report of the Asian, African and Latin American Statustic Voolereeched in Statustic Voolereeched in Statustic Voolereeched in Clearly status) on plan, 3,1566

Havana (Cuba) on Jan. 3,1966 clearly stated, "The struggle of the Victnamese people is the vanguard banner, the focus and the high peak of the revolutionary struggle of the working and the oppressed people round the world against U.S. imperialism. At present, the championing of

sent, the championing of Viet Nam's just cause is a main issue and an example of revolutionary strategy for

the Asian, Africa and Latin American peoples."

American peoples."

Speaking at a reception
given in Phnom Penh on May
4; 1968 in honour of Emperor
Haile Selassié of Ethiopia,
Cambodian Head of State
Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
declared: "To support the
Vietnamese patriots now
fighting against the foreien

fighting against the foreign aggressor is for us a sacred

which would enable Viet Nam to produce consumer goods products. Home production more interested in buying herself, would the U.S.A. has gradually decreased, food and in seeking cover, still have in Viet Nam a market for her own? Mosers sudden disappeared for two market for her own? Mosers of the production of the pro of higher quality, Viet Nam-made articles—if any— would be sooner on later jostled out of the market.

Consequently, the Vlet-namese authorities having for fifteen years lived on U.S. dole, never thought of solving the problem in a different way, more beneficial to the nation. Two years ago, ware-houses for American nationals in Viet Nam were built, which have been glutting the Viet Nam market with American goods. Shors and streets have

The struggle of the Viet-The struggle of the Vietnamese people has driven home to everybody that though U.S. imperialism is very wicked and dangerous, it is plagued by many basic weaknesses and inherent contradictions. It is merely a clay-footed colossus. From this the following conclusion can be drawn: by waging a

this the following conclusion can be drawn: by waging a resolute and persevering struggle in all forms includ-ing the highest one — armed struggle, it is wholly possible, step by step, part b part, to bring about the destruction of U.S. imperialism.

Particularly in the U.S., the "Support Viet Nam" movement has close connec-tions with the struggle of

the American people for their own interests. The latter have come to realize

more and more that to struggle for Viet Nam is only to save their sons and defend the

vital political, economic and

vital political, economic and social interests of very Amer-ican citizen. They understand that a people who want to oppress another are not free themselves. Among the Amer-ican people, Black men and women are particulary res-ponsive to the Vietnamese people's structe because

people's struggle because they are the most exploited and most oppressed in Amer-

ican society and are most hurt by the Viet Nam war unleashed by reactionary white rulers; these same

namese people which breathe new life into their own

N its policy of aggression, U.S. imperialism shows complete disregard for national boundaries and nationalities. The anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation of the Vietnamese people is part and parcel of the anti-U.S. struggle of all action-U.S. struggles of all action-

gle of all nations, all strata of the world's peoples. Deeply conscious that they are stand-

ing in this common frontline of mankind, the Vietnamese

people are happy to know that their tremendous efforts

have earned the approval and great support of friends in all five continents. This strengthens their resolve to

strengthens their resolve to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, make every sacri-fice and endure all hardships

in order to accomplish their

national liberation task and fulfil their noble interna-tionalist duty.

people are most impress the victories of the

on rice from Thailand, the U.S.A. and Taiwan channel-led through U.S. aid. What a sad economy it is to depend on foreign hand-outs for a living! After ten years of war, grain production is now on the downgrade. The amount of imported rice cannot meet the needs of the entire popu lation. In the previous we had to buy yearly from 700,000 to 1,000,000 tons of rice. According to the Minister for Agriculture and Land Reform, short of another way-out, we shall have again to import 700,000 tons of a for Viet Nam as a whole. The Minister of Economy,

who is optimistic by nature, has of course a rosier view. has of course a rosier view. He simply thinks that the more we import, the lower prices will go down and that we have to buy only 100,000 tons! He is of the opinion that we shall have to import only little rice, probably be-cause having great confidence in the Than Nong variety which has been only cultivat-ed on a experimental basis, he has multiplied by seven its annual output. With the risks of the present war, can such a prevision inspire us with optimism? Import of goods turns in the same vicious circle, whether it is direct aid from the U.S.A. or trian-rular aid from lanar. Taiwan which has been only cultivatgular aid from Japan, Taiwan or Germany. Prices are rocketing not because of goods shortage but of other financial and political reasons. Great abundance of commodities results in a glut of unsold merchandise, a state much dreaded by our businessmen.

The war is now raging at the gates of the cities. A large quantity of imported goods

still in many a field, and as a result the government has aid foreign currency in excess, the dollar aid funds being in the U.S.A.: South Viet Nam has but to draw up a list of suppliers. Such an aid can by no means improve national economy since imported goods, however abun-dant they may be, bring about only artificial boom, Rura revolution being so far not yet carried out, politics and economy remain essentially tributary to U.S. aid on which Viet Nam more and more depends for food, clothing and everything necessary to national life. Finally, U.S. aid does not do any good at

all to urban economy. U.S. aid favours only number of individuals and it does not lay any basis for economic production. Such is the fundamental shortcoming of the U.S. aid policy which is at the same time its basic purpose: it brings forth an economy of consumers instead of an economy of producers.

As a result, Viet Nam's economy finds itself in a tragic state—the tragic inabiltragic state—the tragic inability of supporting itself. We do not dwell on the political tragedy, for U.S. assistance is with political strings attached and is used by the U.S. with political strings attach-ed and is used by the U.S. Administration to put pres-sure on Vietnamese govern-ments. Many of these and of other countries have fully other countries have faller other countries have tallen victims to this aid policy. It is high time for the Vietnamese to solve themselves their economic problems if they want to survive. To rely only on imported goods and rice for one's food and clothing will amount to a sort of national suicide.

### The Vietnamese Language...

(Continued from page 3)

wait until compilation work in this field was completed to in this field was completed to begin teaching in Vietnamese. In such circumstances, by relying on patriotism and promoting national pride, the Education Ministry persevered in promoting the use of Vietnamese as medium in higher education. The Minishigher education. The Minis-try commended a number of professors for their distin-guished performances in teaching in Vietnamese. On the other hand, it published special periodicals introduc-ing educational programmes for mathematics, physics, Vietnamese, Steprict, in Vietnamese, Scientific word. Vietnamese. Scientific word-books were revised and fur-ther enriched and today have made up a rather perfect set of scientific terminologies quite up to standard as to accuracy, comprehensiveness for the masses and convenence in international intercourse. At present, Vietnam-ese is used as a medium at 38 colleges and universities and 285 middle vocational schools. Teaching and lear-

longer a matter for discussion or a doubt, even far-fetched.

FACTS about the 23 years of educational build-up in the D.R.V.N. prove that the Victnamese language is an efficient instrument to develop national democratic education (1945-1954) and socialist education (since1954). The teaching and learning in Victnamese. in general as well as namese, in general as well as in higher education, has yieldin higher education, has yield-ed, at a quick tempo, an abundant crop of new working people and new intellectuals with both high political cons-ciousness and high profes-sional qualification. A deve-loped education in return contributes to further enrich ment and embellishment of the Vietnamese language.

Our mother tongue is keep-ing pace with our national struggle. The longer our peo-ple fight, the more they are tempered and strengthened. The great vitality and purity of the Vietnamese language will also increase with every

passing day.

Our schools at all levels are striving to train the young write Vietnamese better and to make it purer, richer and more beautiful and deserved to be the tongue of a nation who is determined to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

### Support Puerto Rico and Mozambique peoples' struggle

N order to push up the world movement of sup-port for the struggle of the Puerto Rican people against U.S. imperialism and that of the Mosson Mozambique cople against Portuguese blonialism, the First Asian-African-Latin American Peo-ple's Solidarity Conference decided to observe Sept. 23 and Sept. 25 as respective international days of solidarity with the peoples of those two countries

The Puerto Rican people have a long tradition of struggle for independence. A hundred years ago, on Sept. 23, 1868, when the country was under Spanish domination, an armed upris-ing broke out, marking a glorious episode in their history. At present, Puerto Rico is virtually a colony and military base of the U.S.A.

Over the past 70 years its people have risen up on several occasions and their present struggle's objective is openent of the patriotic moles. U.S. imperialists' recovered the description of the patriotic moles. sent struggle's objective is the U.S. imperialists' reco-gnition of the country's independence, dismantling of their military bases, respect for Puerto Rican national culture and refraining from interfer-ing in Puerto Rico's internal affairs. Armed actions have been reported of late against U.S. military and economic

As to the struggle of the As to the struggle of the Mozambique people, it was touched off on Sept. 25, 1964, by a group of fighters armed with rudimentary weapons. To-day it is being carried out by tens of thousands of pa-triotic troops relatively well equipped. With the active backing of the U.S.-British imperialists, the Portuguese

que Liberation Front indicates that these frantic efforts have failed. The people's forces now control one-fifth of the country's territory, and in the liberated areas, people's power has been establised.

The Puerto Rican and The Puerto Rican and Mozambique peoples have on many occasions demonstrated their solidarity with, and support for, the Vietnames people. The latter regard the struggle waged by the peoples of these two countries as Important contributions to all liberation of the peoples from the imperialist and colonialist yoke. They wish them

of Businessmen against the Viet Nam War" by some countries including Japan and Australia have boycotted shipment of Viet Nam - bound U.S. military goods. Youths of many countries have enlisted as volunteers to fight other religious communities are typical of the progres-sive religious movement in the U.S.

VIET NAM COURIER

# THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

# Military Operations

MILITARY reports released by Giai Phong Press Agency during the past week brought out the major aspects of the war.

On the one hand, a big wave On the one hand, a big wave, of attacks accompanied by popular uprisings swept the provinces of Central Trung Bo, from Da Nang to Nha Trang, on the night of Sept. Trang, or the night of Sept nded

wounded.

On the other hand, in the Tay Ninh, Loc Ninh and Eastern Nam Bo areas, the P.L.A.F. continued to wipe out substantial enemy man-power and war materials: Nearly 5,000 U.S., puppet and sate-lite (Thai) troops were killed, wounded or captured, according to records reaching here. ing to reports reaching here. The same sources underscored the fact that 9 enemy battathe fact that 9 enemy battamions (including 4 Merican)
and 9 companies (including 7,
American) were put out of
action in a 9-day period
(from Sept. 13 to Sept. 21).
Whole convoys of dozens of
armoured cars were completely destroyed and big guns destroyed by the dozens.

Thus, the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces nemorated in a worthy commemorated in a worthy manner the anniversary of the launching on Sept. 23, 1945 in Saigon of the first Na-tional Resistance of the Viet-namese people against the imperialist aggression by French colonialists backed and paid by Washington.

COASTAL PROVINCES OF CENTRAL TRUNG BO

In one night, the enem In one night, the enemy simultaneously assaulted in Da Nang, Hoi ān, Tam Ky, Quang Ngai, Nha Trang and 120 military bases including 7 airfields.

THIS new wave of offensives THIS new wave of offensives and uprisings crupted on Sept. 22 in the night of Sept. 21 to Sept. 22 in the night of Sept. 22 to Sept. 22 in the night of Sept. 22 in the nin

the U.S. 198th Brigade and many U.S. puppet and South Korean Regiment and Bat-talion C.P.'s suffered serious and material. in men At the Nuoc Man helicopter base, 50 ships and numerous base, 50 snips and numerous warehouses were destroyed. At least 5 huge fuel depots burned for 24 hours at the Lien Chau rear base which was turned into an immense sea of fire. On an auxiliary terrain near Chu Lai, fire and explosions ravaged a parking lot where 35 aircraft had been mustered for a planned opera-

tion next day

tion next day.

The operations in the Dien
Ban sector, South of Da
Nang, the same Giai Phong
Press Agency assessed, in the
3 days ending Sept. 17, cost
days ending Sept. 17, cost
men put out of action. The
puppet mobile reserve in I
Corps formed by 'the grouping of Rangers lost one battalion destroyed (the 30th,
on Sept. 17,—see last insuland the third badly, trounced
(the 37th). (the 37th).

TAY NINH

In 5 days, 4 U.S. puppet battalions and 5 companies written off the muster roll, one battalion and 3 other companies decimated.

Giai Phong Press Agency reported 3 major combats on Sept. 19 by the Tay Ninh P.L.A.P. and heavy pounding of many enemy positions.

A T Ben San (6 km south of Ben Cui and 30 km East-southeast of Tay Ninh), they inflicted serious ses on a puppet battalion.
se second battle took place
the afternoon at Hiep The second battle took place in the aftermoon at Hiep Thanh, 4 km north of Go Dau and 28 km south south-east of Tay Ninh: after a 2-hour furious melec, the Liberation fighters put out of action a U.S. battalion, killed or wounded more than 350 Gls, destroyed 9 armoured cars wounded more than 350 GIs, destroyed 9 armoured cars and brought down 2 helicopter gunships. At 23 hours, the same day, the 3rd P.L.A.F. onslaught was made against a onsiaught was made against a U.S. entrenched position of Ben Cui: a U.S. mixed battalion was wiped out together with its C.P., 2 mechgether with its C.P., 2 mechanised infantry companies, an artillery company and an engineering company and more than 400 GFs put out of action, some 100 vehicles and six 106.7 mm heavy mortars destroyed. This was and six 106.7 mm mortars destroyed. This was the 4th time in 10 days that the P.L.A.F. had chalked up great victories at Ben Cui where on Sept. 17 last another U.S. mixed battalion was

destroyed. oestroyed.

On the riight of Sept. 19
to Sept. 20 at 20 km West.—
Southwest of Tay Ninh, the
Tapang Robon post was taken
and its one puppet company
strong garrison put out of
action. Next day, a puppet
marine battalion and serveral
regional troop companies with
in were immediately overwhelmed by a wideler onest wholmed by a violent onset of the patriots who wiped out this battalion and one of the

regional troop companies. On Sept. 16 and 17, apart battles menti

in our last issue, three other successes of the P.L.A.F. were reported. At 2.40 hours, Sept. 16, the P.L.A.F. fell on 3 U.S. entrenched positions, the most powerful blow being directed against Cau Xo, 40km southeast of Tay Ninh. After 70 minutes' fighting, they put out of action a U.S. artillery battalion and 2 infantry Ramper commany of the U.S. in our last issue, three other Ranger company of the U.S. 101st air mobile division: 450 GI's killed or wounded, 16 105mm howitzers and 106.7mm mortars and 12 vehicles des-troyed and 2 choppers shot

On Sept. 16, in an ambush on the Tay Ninh—Dau Tieng route, a U.S. company, 26 vehicles and 280 Gl's were put out of action. On Sept. 17, the ambush on the same road took a toll of another U.S. company.

In all, in this province, in a 6-day period ending Sept. 21, 4 U.S. battalions and 5 companies and one puppet battalion and 2 companies were destroyed, another pup-pet battalions and 2 U.S. companies decimated. More than 2,000 adverse troops were put out of action, 250 vehicles destroyed and to choppers downed.

> OTHER SECTORS OF NAM BO

— A convoy of 52 tanks and armoured cars with-drawing from Loc Ninh completely destroyed on Highway No 13.

- A Thai battalion wiped out within 30 minutes near

Heavy enemy losses in the Mekong Delta.

N Sept. 18, a 52-vehicle convoy withdrawing from Loc Ninh on the from Loc Ninh on the direction of Hon Quan, capital of Binh Long province, ran into an ambush and was completely destroyed. The P.L.A.F. waited until the enemy came well inside the trap, to cut down the leading tanks ond those in the rearguard. Immediately after that, the patriots charged the remaining vehicles pinned that, the patriots charged the remaining vehicles pinned down on a 3 km section and destroyed them with grena-des and plastics while 300 GI's of the Big Red One on-board were quickly rendered

On the night of Sept. 20 to Sept. 21, they struck at a battalion of That mercenaries based at Binh Son airfield, near Long Thanh, some 30km East of Saigon. After 30 minutes' fighting, the P.L.A.F. completely destroyed this battalion and made a big haul of war boot. of war booty.

In the Eastern provinces of Nam Bo (North, Northeast and Southeast of Saigon), the activity of the guerillas and regional troops was very effective in the first 2 weeks of September: at least 650 enemy soldiers were put out of action.

the Mekong I Ben Tre province has once again lived up its reputation. Within a week from Sept. 12 to Sept. 18 at least 1,200 enemy troops (mostly G.I's) were put out of action and 21 war vessels burnt or sunk.

21 war vessels burnt or sunk.

In My Tho province,
between Sept. 14 and 20,
attacks and popular uprisings
flared up in the provincial
capital and 4 urban centres
and along Highway No 4,
inking Saigon to the Mekong
Delta provinces. At least
240 adverse troops were put
out of action in the week under review.

In Can Tho province, in the first 20 days of September, the P.L.A.F. put out of action more than 600 enemy soldiers during fighting in Can Tho city and important centres. They also destroyed or shot down 22 planes and planes and helicopters and planes and helicopters and wrecked 26 military vehicles.

IN OTHER PARTS OF SOUTH VIET NAM

Serious enemy losses in Tay Nguyen (Western Highlands).

— Sub-sector H.Q. taken in Binh Thuan province, - Successes of the pa-

N Sept. 23 at 8km southeast of Duc Lap, G.P. Press Agency related, the P.L.A.F. wiped related, the P.L.A.F. wiped out a company of the U.S. 173rd airborne brigade and shot down 2 choppers, bring-ing to 3 the number of U.S. companies destroyed in this sector since Sant sector since Sept. 7.

45km northeast of Buon Me Thuot, from Sept. 16, to 19 the people of Buon Ho rose up and broke the enemy's grip, doing away with 146 agents of the enemy.

In Pleiku, one ompany and 2 In Pleiku, one puppet company and 2 platoons were wiped out and 2 can-nons and 6 vehicles des-troyed between Sept. 13

In coastal the out 200km East-Northeast Saigon, the Hoa Da subof Saigon, the Hoa Da sub-sector H.Q. in Binh Thuan province was taken on Sept. 18. The P.L.A.F. killed, wounded or captured more than 250 men there, includ-ing a major and a captain.

ing a major and a captain.

In Phu Loc district,
Southeast of Hue city, from
Sept. 18 to Sept. 20, the
patriots put out of action
200 adverse troops, and
destroyed 85 military vehicles, eight 175mm and 105mm
howitzers and some one
hundred tent barracks.

TAY NINH FRONT

TAY NINH FRONT
In five week, 15 battalions (including 14
American) and 43 companies (including 28
American) wiped out,
14,000 ennemies put
out of action (including
10,000 Gls), 13.855 vehicles (635 armoured)
and 138 pieces of artillery desiroyed, and 73
planes and helicopters
shot down.

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### Sad Pliaht of Thai and Other **Mercenaries in South Viet Nam**

the night of Sept. 20 to Sept. 21, P.L.A.F. destroyed P.L.A.F. destroyed a whole battalion of Thai mer-cenaries near Long Thanh, some 30km East of Saigon and at the same distance from the important U.S. Bien Hoa base to the Southeast. This was the to the Southeast. This was the first—and not the last—hard blow delivered to the "Black Panthers" and "Queen's Copras" dispatched to South Viet Nam by Bangkoh's shady dictators in exchange for some additional million dollars from Washington. These "volunteers" recruited essen-"volunteers" recruited essen-tially among the outcasts of a society depravea by American aid, these troops, "the worst soldiers in the world" as U.S. soldiers in the world "as U.S. officers hanghtily term them. thus had a taste of the disaster already experienced by their South Korean, Filipino, Australian and New Zealand contederates

confederates.

The principle has been cynically established since the Trannan time that the war must be lought with American arms and other peoples' blood. Washington hopes to Jind in it a rendy for its chronical innest, namely, the shortage of troops for Abrants' military lorces. Dollars have been consistent to their unexpensed out to their unexpensed. forces. Dollars have been poured out to obtain mercenaries from satellite countries.
These poor young people, not so well armed and equipped as the American boys and much less paid than the latter, have been been their blees. have been

we been sent in their place the most dangerous spots. However, the unfolding of the patriotic war has demons-trated that this policy is but a

palliative whove effect is quite transient. The "Blue transient. The "Bli Dragons", Royal Tigers and White Horses" sent and White Horses sent by Seoul have been trounced in the provinces of Central Trung Bo. Their most disastrous defeat so far occurred on Feb. 15. 1967 in Quang Thanh near the U.S. Chu Lai base, where a battalion of 420
"Dragons" was completely
wiped out in its very
stronghold. The Aussies of the al Australian Regiment the Kiwies who look like country cousins U.S. country cousins nave sustained serious losses in the Bien Hoa—Ba Ria sectors east of Saigon. Their latest setback took place on May 13, 1968 at So Hoi, northwest of Bien Hoa: one battalion and one company were put out of action, losing more than 400 men. Filipino mercenaries supplied by the Marcos clique and based in Tay Ninh and based in Tay Ninh province have been decimated ogether with the U.S. "Tropic Lightning" division which serves as their shield.

The recent thrashing taken by Thai mercenaries is an additional count in the indictment of the politicians in U.S. satellites. It will inevitably give a new impetus to the movement of protest unleashed by the most enlightened section of the people of Sydney, by the most entightened section of the people of Sydney, Wellington. Manila, Scoul or Bangkok against those governments which, disregarding national interest, only seek to fatten their bank accounts at the cost of the lives of their young fellow-citizens throw into Washington's service.